

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Indications of Its Completion Afforded by the Election Returns.

Latest dispatches indicate that the Fifty-fourth congress will stand as shown in the following table:

STATES.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.
Alabama	1	2	1,200,000
Arkansas	1	2	1,000,000
California	2	1	2,500,000
Colorado	1	2	500,000
Connecticut	1	2	1,000,000
Delaware	1	2	200,000
Florida	1	2	1,000,000
Georgia	1	2	1,500,000
Idaho	1	2	200,000
Illinois	2	1	3,000,000
Indiana	1	2	2,000,000
Iowa	1	2	1,500,000
Kansas	1	2	1,000,000
Kentucky	1	2	1,500,000
Louisiana	1	2	1,000,000
Maine	1	2	500,000
Maryland	1	2	1,000,000
Massachusetts	1	2	1,500,000
Michigan	1	2	2,000,000
Minnesota	1	2	1,500,000
Mississippi	1	2	1,000,000
Missouri	1	2	2,000,000
Montana	1	2	200,000
Nebraska	1	2	1,000,000
Nevada	1	2	200,000
New Hampshire	1	2	500,000
New Jersey	1	2	2,000,000
New York	2	1	5,000,000
North Carolina	1	2	1,500,000
North Dakota	1	2	200,000
Ohio	1	2	3,000,000
Oregon	1	2	500,000
Pennsylvania	1	2	4,000,000
Rhode Island	1	2	500,000
South Carolina	1	2	1,000,000
South Dakota	1	2	200,000
Texas	1	2	2,500,000
Vermont	1	2	200,000
Washington	1	2	500,000
West Virginia	1	2	500,000
Wisconsin	1	2	1,500,000
Wyoming	1	2	200,000
Totals	99	99	100,000,000

NETS FOR THE GULLIBLE

Which the United States Postal Authorities are Trying to Break Up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—It is said at the post office department that vigorous measures will be taken to break up the fraudulent patent medicine companies operating at South Bend, Ind., which is regarded as a perfect "nest" for these concerns. Two weeks ago the department declared fifty-six companies that city to be conducting a fraudulent enterprise, and forbade them the use of the United States mails, under penalty of criminal prosecution. The department has been informed that about 200 more fictitious medicine companies, South Bend, presumably operated by a few persons, have been carrying on their business by extensive advertising and using the mails.

"Fraud" orders have consequently been issued against them, and criminal proceedings will be taken to punish the persons implicated. This action has been taken by the department upon the complaints of the citizens of South Bend, who protested that the projectors of the scheme were getting immensely rich, and poor and gullible people were being extensively victimized.

A fraud order was also issued yesterday afternoon by the department against the Fortune Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich. The mode of operation of this organization was to advertise a word-guessing contest with \$1 entrance. The contest was held on each week, and the prize was \$20 to each lucky guesser, but while the contest appeared very simple it always happened that no one was able to solve the riddle. The persons connected with the swindle will be arrested.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF BONDS

Determined Upon by the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, Nov. 10.—It was stated on Wall street yesterday that there will be an issue of \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 5-per-cent. government bonds before congress again reassembles. "When the last issue of \$50,000,000 was made and the public declined to take the bonds, a syndicate of bankers, headed by John A. Stevens, president of the Union Trust Co., made the sale. A banker who was actively interested in that movement makes the following statement:

"There will be an issue of bonds shortly. The president and secretary of the treasury have determined that the gold reserve shall not be further impaired. They have been advised that an export movement of gold will begin in a few weeks, and they accordingly have determined to take prompt measures."

When asked whether a syndicate would be formed which would guarantee a commission to float the bonds, he replied: "I do not know. That lies in the discretion of the authorities in Washington. This much is certain, the 5-per-cent. bonds will be issued, probably upon the 3-per-cent. basis as before. They will be offered to the public; the same gentlemen who made the last issue a success have assured the president that they will carry through the forthcoming issue."

The banker added that if \$50,000,000 bonds was insufficient, \$100,000,000 would be issued.

ON A MURDEROUS MISSION.

DURANGO, Cal., Nov. 10.—Jesse Haller, who killed Frank Carpenter near Cortez last spring, started out Thursday avowing to kill the entire Carpenter family. He met a brother of Carpenter and a man named Dale, witnesses of the former shooting, having opened fire, killing Carpenter and dangerously wounding Dale. A posse is in pursuit of Haller.

STARVING ON THE MOUNTAINS.

Chinese Soldiers Suffering from Cold and Exposure.—The Last Stand.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10.—The Chinese army of the north has retreated to the mountains where the soldiers are reported to be starving and suffering seriously from cold and exposure. Port Arthur is expected to make a determined stand against the Japanese. Admiral Fremantle, who is in command of the British fleet, considers that Port Arthur will probably be the scene of the last engagement of any importance.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

—Pepper Vinegar: Fill a quart bottle or jar with small peppers, either green or ripe; put in two tablespoonsful of sugar and fill with good cider vinegar. Invaluable in seasoning sauces, and good to eat with fish or meat.—Farmer's Voice.

—Barberry Jam: Free the berries from stems and allow an equal weight of sugar. Put them in the preserving kettle with just water enough to cover. Let them cook slowly, and when the juice is drawn out add the sugar and simmer forty minutes, stirring often. Turn into small jars and cover with paper. If the seeds are objectionable, the jam should be strained before adding the sugar.—Orange Judd Farmer.

—Veal Pates: Mince some cold roast veal very fine. Roll four crackers to a powder. Chop cold ham and mix with the veal in the proportion of one-third ham and two-thirds veal. Add the cracker, stir in a cup of hot milk, two teaspoonfuls of butter and a beaten egg. Season to taste. Bake in pate pans lined with puff paste. If eaten hot, send to table in the time. If cold, slip the pates out and pile upon a plate with sprigs of parsley between.—Home.

—Apple Pudding: Peel, slice and stew in a little water till soft enough to mash, six medium tart apples. Into the sauce which they make stir a large tablespoonful of butter, three of sugar, and the juice and grated yellow rind of a lemon. Stir two tablespoonfuls of flour into two cupfuls of grated bread crumbs, mix this with the apples, and then stir in two well-beaten eggs. If the mixture is too thick, add a few spoonfuls of water. Turn into a buttered pudding dish, and bake for forty minutes. Serve with hard sauce.—Good Housekeeping.

CARE OF TENDER FEET.

The Shoes to Be Worn in Summer.—Treatment When Sore and Swollen.

First and foremost, the boots and shoes for summer wear should be half a size larger than those worn during the winter. Shoes are generally considered more comfortable than boots, and should certainly be adopted, if possible, in the summer, for they leave the ankle free and the circulation unimpeded. However, if boots must be worn, they should not be very high, as any additional pressure means additional suffering. It is hardly necessary, I hope, to mention that extremely pointed toes and really high heels should never really be thought of by anyone who values peace of mind and comfort. The "strait" summer footgear should be light, but not too thin, and brown in preference to black, when brown is suitable to the occasion.

The evil effects of tight lacing will be very soon realized by the woman who has tender feet; the undue compression of the tendons to the pain, and very often the ankles, even of young girls who are silly enough to sacrifice their well-being for the sake of having a waist of eighteen inches, are so swelled and inflamed by the end of the day that they are utterly helpless.

In cases of this kind the remedy is not far to seek, but it is more difficult to relieve those who suffer legitimately, so to speak. The following treatment should be persevered in; it will give immediate relief, and, when practicable, should be resorted to twice a day. Do this: Take a piece of the bed, but if the opportunity offers when you come in, weary and footsore, apply the remedies then:

Soak the feet well in tepid water, to which a little ammonia has been added, and as the water gets cold pour in more hot water to keep up the temperature. After drying the feet, rub them gently and thoroughly with a mixture made thus:

Add one ounce of the best linseed oil to the same quantity of lime-water; shake the bottle in which the ingredients are until the mixture is about the thickness of cream is produced, then pour in half a dram of spirits of camphor, shake again, and it is ready for use. The feet, after being rubbed, should be wrapped in soft linen for a little while, and then powdered with boracic acid before the stockings are replaced. In the event of the feet and ankles being in a very inflamed condition, after soaking them as I have described, apply an ammonia lotion, which will soon allay the discomfort. This is made by adding twenty drops of tincture of ammonia to a half pint of tepid water; saturate a piece of lint sufficiently large to envelop the entire foot with the lotion, cover it with a piece of oiled silk, and rest for an hour or two.—Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS.

The Amateur Dressmaker Finds It Difficult to Put in Sleeves Correctly.

The amateur dressmaker is apt to regard the full, large sleeves as necessitating less care in the putting-in process, but this is a fatal mistake, and ruins an otherwise well-made bodice. It is a true fact that the armhole may be slightly larger where the sleeve is so voluminous, but on a small or narrow figure it is even better to have the armhole too small, as, if much sloped, the bodice is made to look much smaller and narrower, and the big full sleeves have almost grotesque effect.

In sloping the armhole let it clear the arm all around and be so curved in front that when the arm is brought forward it is not straining against the armhole, nor does it impede the circulation and thereby make the hands look red and swollen. Where the under-arm seam fits into the bodice there should be quite a "scoop" in the bodice, to clear the arm and allow it to move forward, and underneath the arm the bodice should be almost straight and about three-quarters of an inch below the armpit. The back is almost straight and close up to the arm, and it should not be forgotten that if the back is sloped out and made quite narrow, the sleeve must drag and prove uncomfortable, as it practically has to do the duty for a part of the bodice.

A very much sloped and too narrow back also looks less than even the wide sleeves, and make the waist look unduly large. Keep the back as broad as possible, even on a large figure, as big sleeves will greatly lessen the apparent width.—Chicago Times.

To Remove Creases from Skirts.

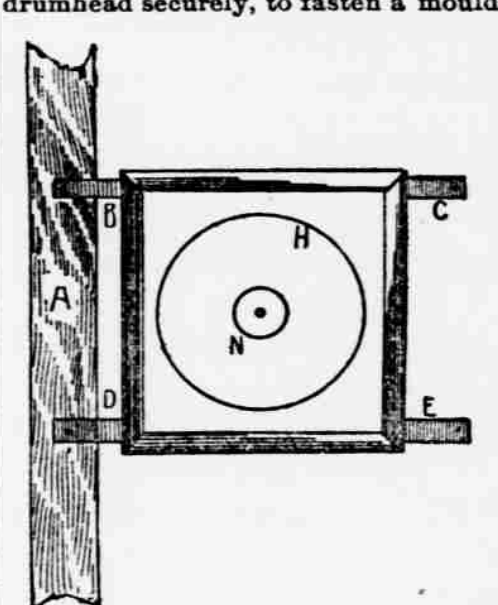
One is pretty sure to get the skirts of gowns wrinkled in traveling, no matter how carefully they may be packed. If this happens have them hung out on the clothesline, stretched out to their extremest width. Every crease will be taken out as entirely as if they had been ironed.—Philadelphia Press.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FARM TELEPHONE.

How to Construct One at an Outlay of a Few Dollars.

A reader asks if there is not some cheap and simple way that a telephone can be erected that will work satisfactorily for short distances, without electricity. Certainly. Telephones can be made that give perfect satisfaction for short distances, and I presume would for half a mile. I have had one for several years between my house and my brother's, a distance of twenty-five rods, and it conveys sound so perfectly that on a still night I can hear their clock tick by putting my ear to the vibrator, or if a watch is held against it the ticking is plainly heard at the other end of the line, and we converse over it with perfect ease. To make it, we first make a box of light wood, eight inches square and three inches deep. On the back side of it we cut an inch hole, in the center, for the wire to pass through, and attach two strips (B and C) an inch wide to fasten it to the wall by. On the front side we cut a circle four inches in diameter, and over this circle we place a piece of drumhead (H) for the receiver or vibrator. This should be soaked in warm water before it is put on so that it will be pliable, and when it dries it will be stretched tight. I bought a toy drum for 15 cents which furnished the two strips (B and C) the box look better, and holds the drumhead securely, to fasten a mould-



FARM TELEPHONE.

ing over the drumhead around the edge of the box, mitered together at the corners. You must use brass or copper wire. We pay 50 cents for a spool of 300 feet. I tried a nice, smooth iron or steel wire for one line, and it worked just as well as first, and as it cost but 10 cents for 300 feet, I thought I had made a valuable discovery; but in a week or two the wire broke and after repeated patching we were obliged to give it up. We have had very little trouble with the copper wire, and have not had to repair it at all for a year or more at a time.

In putting the box up we screw the projecting ends of the strips to a door or window casing at one end (A and B) and then set spools behind the other ends of the strips (A and C). We attach the wire to the drumhead by passing it through the center and then through a button mold, N, an inch in diameter. This distributes the pressure over a large enough space so that there is no danger of tearing it. The wire should be stretched so tight as to depress the center of the drumhead about an inch, and if at any time the tension gets slack it should be tightened. Keep the wire from resting against the wood where it passes through the hole into the house. This can be done by driving three or four nails around it, the heads out, so you can tie the strings to them, and pass them around the wire so that it is kept in the center of the hole. Set the poles to which the wire is to be attached a little out of line, so the wire when stretched will be a few inches from them, and then hold it in place by a short cord or loop of wire attached to the pole. If the wire passes through a tree top or hedge, see that the branches are cut away where they would rest on the wire. It seems to me that these directions are plain enough so that anyone can make a satisfactory telephone.—Waldo F. Brown, in Ohio Farmer.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

STRONGLY scented flowers in the sick room are objectionable. The olfactory nerves of a sick person are very sensitive.

BISULPHIDE of carbon is death to woodchucks. Close one opening of the hole and roll into the other opening a ball of rags saturated with the carbon and close quickly.

CAN wild blackberries be transplanted? We are asked. Yes. The plantain cultivated blackberries we ever saw were the wild blackberries, and the grower made a good deal of money out of his venture.

One of the most important items in keeping onions through the winter is to keep them dry and at even temperature. Freezing does not injure them nearly so much as thawing and freezing.

How CAN cider be kept sweet? asks a subscriber. Place it in a stone-glazed jug. Set the jug in boiling water and keep it there until the cider comes to a boiling point. Then remove, cork the jug and seal it tight.

In keeping onions sets through the winter it should be remembered that a cool, dry temperature is the most essential item. If dry when stored away and kept dry at an even temperature they can be kept without injury.

WINTER pears require careful handling and cool storage. The quality is not at its best unless properly ripened. They can be laid in shallow drawers or on shelves where good ventilation and an even temperature are secured. The quality, when ready for use, depends largely upon the management.

Shipping Fruit in Gas.

An experiment is to be tried in shipping California fruit in carbonic acid gas, in order to save the expense of refrigeration cars, which from the state to Chicago, cost \$125 each. Growers who have made the test assert that if fruit is surrounded with this gas all decay and deterioration are arrested and the flavor of the fruit not impaired. An ordinary car has been lined so as to be practically airtight. It will be filled with fruit and the gas introduced, obtained from an abandoned quicksilver mine near San Jose. A condenser filled with the liquefied gas will be placed in the car to supply any possible leakage.

CULTURE OF PLUMS.

A One-Acre Orchard Returns a Really Good Market as First-Class Plums and they have sold this season for from \$3 to \$4 per bushel. This shows that there is money in plum growing, says the American Cultivator.

But the grower must understand how to raise the first-class fruit. Black plums must be controlled by cutting it out as soon as it appears, and the trees must be given culture, and not simply planted and then neglected.

It may be that plums are not more generally raised because of the difficulty of attending the raising of these fruits. In many parts of the country it seems almost impossible to raise good ones, but where they do well under neglect they are certainly susceptible of great improvement. A good plum tree of the Lombard type ought to produce from two to four bushels of choice fruit, and this means that each tree would yield an annual income of from \$8 to \$15. Plum trees are generally small, and a great many can be grown on one acre, so that the profit from an orchard of this size is really large.

A good method of starting a plum orchard is to use the place for a chicken range. The work of attending to one would not interfere with the other. There would be mutual advantage and double profit. The trees should be set on the right side, sick as a head, vertigo, nausea and furred tongue. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will take the bile out of your blood, regulate your bowels, set your stomach in good working order—in two words, cure you. Use it and cease to be yellow. It cures malaria, rheumatic and kidney trouble.

YORK MAN—"Look out! There's a mouse!" The Advanced Young Woman (calmly)—"Oh, how cunning. Can't you coax the little dear out this way?"—Chicago Record.

WHEN Johnny was aroused from his morning nap by his papa's heavy hand, he understood what was meant by being rapped in slumber.—Boston Transcript.

PAY'S Objection to the Bicycle—"Bogorah! when I walk I prefer to have my feet on the ground."—Boston Transcript.

THE Heavens Chines—Is not a beauty. No more are you when your complexion has an orange tint. That means that you are bilious, a fact further evinced by discomfort on the right side, sick headache, vertigo, nausea and furred tongue. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will take the bile out of your blood, regulate your bowels, set your stomach in good working order—in two words, cure you. Use it and cease to be yellow. It cures malaria, rheumatic and kidney trouble.

SAILOR (defiantly)—"It will take more than you to hold me, I'll tell you." Captain (significantly)—"Oh, I shall invite a few friends."—Detroit Tribune.

ONLY those can forgive who love.—Ram's Horn.

FOR BERRY BUSHES.

A Trellis Suitable for a Small Patch of Raspberries.

A good trellis for raspberry and blackberry bushes is shown in the accompanying sketch. Here we have a simple and effective method of training the bushes must be tied to them in some way. The trellis, therefore, although cheaper than the double trellis, is hardly as convenient, but it will answer, and surely makes a little patch of raspberries or blackberries appear much more attractive. We can grow them for evaporating purposes, as a farm crop, they must of necessity be grown cheaply, and spending a lot of money for posts and wires is entirely out of the question. Close pruning is the only practicable method of keeping the bushes within their bounds, and providing convenient chances for gathering the berries. The



TRELLIS FOR BERRY BUSHES.

danger here lies chiefly in neglect to do the work thoroughly and in proper season. I do dislike to see the tangled masses of prickly branches so often found in larger patches. For the home garden, however, there is no excuse to allow this state of affairs. A good trellis can easily be provided for the small patch of berry bushes, and it will pay many times its original cost in the greater attractiveness of the garden, in convenience of gathering the fruit, and in satisfaction generally. Make your arrangements for another fruiting season accordingly. The illustration of trellis shows how Mr. Charles Green imagines plants of the London (now claimed to be one of the best of red raspberries) to appear when supported by the trellis.—American Gardening.

How Fruit Is Refrigerated.

In shipping fruit to Europe, the process of refrigeration is the same as that for the manufacture of artificial ice, so far as cooling is concerned. Coils of iron pipes filled with strong brine are set inside of large boxes filled with compressed ammonia by condensers operated by machinery. Contact of the ammonia with the external surfaces of the brine-filled coils reduces the brine to such a low temperature that when it is forced through straight pipes which traverse the ceilings of the refrigerating compartments, the latter pipes become incrustated with snow-ice about two inches thick, and as the machinery is kept constantly at work, day and night, an even temperature of from 30 to 35 degrees is secured.

Shipping Fruit in Gas.

An experiment is to be tried in shipping California fruit in carbonic acid gas, in order to save the expense of refrigeration cars, which from the state to Chicago, cost \$125 each. Growers who have made the test assert that if fruit is surrounded with this gas all decay and deterioration are arrested and the flavor of the fruit not impaired. An ordinary car has been lined so as to be practically airtight. It will be filled with fruit and the gas introduced, obtained from an abandoned quicksilver mine near San Jose. A condenser filled with the liquefied gas will be placed in the car to supply any possible leakage.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Absolutely pure.

The highest of all in Leavening Strength.—U.S. Govt. Food Report.

Hence Royal Baking Powder makes the lightest, sweetest and most wholesome food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TEXAS FAST MAIL.

New and Rapid Mail and Passenger Service Between St. Louis and the Southwest.

Commencing Sunday, December 2, 1894, the IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE will inaugurate a Fast Mail train between St. Louis and points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and the Southwest. This train, which will be a veritable "flyer," will leave St. Louis 8 a. m., after the arrival of the Fast Mail from the East, and in addition to its mail complement, will carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleeping Cars destined to California points. This new schedule will hasten the mails into the Southwest by from eight to fifteen hours over the present time, and keep fully abreast with the passenger service of the day. The through California cars will be placed at some quiet spot in the yards at St. Louis, and will be opened for occupancy as early as 9 o'clock in the evening. For full particulars address company's agents, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

WEST—"I have called on the recommendation of a friend to have my portrait painted. But I should like to know if you can take me in my fur coat." Artist—"Oh, certainly. Fact is, you know, I used to be an animal painter."—Humorist's Blatier.

A CLASS in grammar was reciting, and one of the younger boys was asked to compare "sick" in my fur coat." Artist—"Oh, certainly. Fact is, you know, I used to be an animal painter."—Humorist's Blatier.

WOMEN would be of little use on board a leaking ship; they couldn't man the pumps.—Lowell Courier.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It's the Tootache Drops Cure in one minute.

In breach-of-promise suits a man is very frequently like a boy learning the alphabet. He gets stuck on a letter.—Texas Siftings.

"GARLAND" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

The man who loves his duty will not slight it.—Ram's Horn.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1894.

CATTLE—Native Steers.....\$3.25 @ 5.00
COTTON—Shipping Seers.....\$10.00 @ 12.00
FLOUR—Winter Wheat.....\$2.50 @ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ 2.00
CORN—No. 2.....\$1.00 @ 1.50
OATS—No. 2.....\$0.75 @ 1.00
PORK—New Mess.....\$12.00 @ 15.00
LARD—Prime Steam.....\$10.00 @ 12.00

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1894.

COTTON—Middling.....\$10.00 @ 12.00
BEEVES—Fair to Choice.....\$4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice.....\$4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....\$2.00 @ 3.00
FLOUR—Patents.....\$2.50 @ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ 2.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....\$1.25 @ 1.50
OATS—No. 2.....\$0.75 @ 1.00
PORK—New Mess.....\$12.00 @ 15.00
LARD—Prime Steam.....\$10.00 @ 12.00

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12, 1894.

CATTLE—Shipping.....\$3.25 @ 5.00
HOGS—All Grades.....\$4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....\$2.00 @ 3.00
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....\$2.50 @ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ 2.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....\$1.25 @ 1.50
OATS—No. 2.....\$0.75 @ 1.00
PORK—New Mess.....\$12.00 @ 15.00
LARD—Prime Steam.....\$10.00 @ 12.00

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12, 1894.

CATTLE—Shipping.....\$3.25 @ 5.00
HOGS—All Grades.....\$4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....\$2.00 @ 3.00
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....\$2.50 @ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ 2.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....\$1.25 @ 1.50
OATS—No. 2.....\$0.75 @ 1.00
PORK—New Mess.....\$12.00 @ 15.00
LARD—Prime Steam.....\$10.00 @ 12.00

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1894.

CATTLE—Shipping.....\$3.25 @ 5.00
HOGS—All Grades.....\$4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....\$2.00 @ 3.00
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....\$2.50 @ 3.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....\$1.50 @ 2.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed.....\$1.25 @ 1.50
OATS—No. 2.....\$0.75 @ 1.00
PORK—New Mess.....\$12.00 @ 15.00
LARD—Prime Steam.....\$10.00 @ 12.00

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